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WILMINGTON N. C., APRIL 29, 1902.

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GOLDSBORO GOSSIP.

The Appropriation for a Public Building—Republican County Convention—Hawian Glee Club.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Goldsboro, N. C., April 26. The news in the telegraph columns of the daily papers today that the congressional committee had recommended an appropriation of \$35,000 for a government building in Goldsboro is cause for congratulation on the part of every citizen of our progressive city. While the appropriation is not what the people of Goldsboro would have it and not what Goldsboro is entitled to by reason of her splendid location as a railroad center and as a mail distributing point, still there is no disposition to kick. On account of the railroad facilities this is an ideal location for a federal court, which, it is thought, will be established here after the government building has been erected.

Congressman Thomas, who is a member from this district and who is a member of the public building committee, secured the promised appropriation. This is one of the improvements for Goldsboro that the chamber of commerce has been at work on for several months and the fact that they have secured it through Mr. Thomas is evidence sufficient that Goldsboro is receiving the recognition that she deserves.

The Wayne County republican executive committee met in this city today and called the convention for May 22nd, when delegates will be elected to the state convention. At the meeting today Mr. J. P. Dobson, the postmaster, resigned as secretary of the committee and M. R. Hollowell was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Hawaiian Glee Club, in national costumes, will have the boards of the Messenger opera house on Monday night. The club, fourteen in number, is composed of an aggregation of sweet singers and musicians, which will entertain the large audience which will surely be on hand.

The performance of "The Rivals" last night in the Messenger opera house by the Agricultural and Mechanical college dramatic club was a disappointment to the elite audience present. It was not what the public had been led to expect from the advance notices sent and published by the club.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

AUGUSTA COTTON MILL STRIKE.

The Differences Likely to be Settled in a Day or Two.

Augusta, Ga., April 26.—It is believed the strike of cotton mill operatives which was inaugurated two weeks ago will be settled in a day or two. A conference between a committee of the King mill strikers and the manufacturers has been arranged. An arbitration board will be appointed and its decision will be binding on both sides. As soon as the differences with the King mill men are arranged, the lockout in the other mills will be declared off.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

Announcements for the Traffic Department of the Seaboard System.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—The following appointments were today announced by the traffic department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth:

J. L. Adams, general agent of the company, with headquarters in New York.

V. C. Thompson is named as traveling freight agent at Raleigh.

John A. Murdock is appointed commercial agent, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa.

O. P. Pritchard is named as soliciting agent at Atlanta, Ga.

All the appointments are effective May 1st.

Charges Against Our Minister to Guatemala.

Washington, April 26.—The charges against Dr. Hunter, the American minister to Guatemala, embodied in the Mobile News dispatches, have been known to the state department for a long time. In fact when Dr. Hunter was here last year, the matter was talked about. The department attaches less importance to Mrs. Barrio's complaint than to that of the American Mining and Engineering contractors who charged that the minister had been notably inefficient and sluggish in the defense of the rights of American citizens. It is believed by officials here that only a reluctance on the part of the minister to quit under fire is the explanation for his failure to resign before this.

Norfolk Tenement Houses Burned.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—Fire destroyed thirteen frame tenement houses on Princess Anne avenue this afternoon. The flames were fanned by the heavy wind, and sparks were carried a distance of 200 yards, setting fire to another house which, however, was saved.

Owing to the low water pressure, the fire got beyond the control of the department. The fire is supposed to have originated from the explosion of a lamp. Five of the burned buildings were owned by Miss Blanche Baker, three by Mrs. John Lowe and four by the Mutual Guarantee Building and Loan Association.

The place in which the fire raged was occupied almost exclusively by negroes who lost everything they had.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

PHILIPPINE POLICY

OF THE ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED

SENATOR CARMACK SPEAKS

On the Philippine Bill—He Closes With a Denunciation of the Manner of Conducting the War—General Smith's Admission of His "Kill and Burn" Order—Senator Pritchard Speaks in Favor of the Appalachian National Park—Chinese Exclusion Bill Sent Back to Conference.

Washington, April 26.—Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, in the senate today completed his speech on the Philippine government bill, which he began yesterday. He continued his exceedingly caustic criticism of the administration's policy and the ultimate end to which it would lead, concluding by expressing the hope that the administration would turn from "the bloody gospel of the strenuous life" to the paths of peace.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, chairman of the committee on contingent expenses, reported favorably the resolution of the committee on relations with Cuba, providing for an investigation by that committee of the alleged control of the Cuban sugar crop and sugar lands in Cuba. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, presented a conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill, asking that the senate disagree to the report and insist upon a further conference. He explained that the only point of difference between the conferees of the senate and those of the house was that the house conferees asked the senate conferees to eliminate from the substitute passed by the senate that portion which provides that the present Chinese exclusion law be extended through the life of the present treaty and remain in force until another treaty shall have been negotiated.

Senator Platt's motion that the senate insist upon its amendment and agree to another conference was agreed to. Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Dillingham, of Vermont, and Clay, of Georgia, were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

At the conclusion of routine business Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, addressed the senate in support of the bill for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian mountains.

Senator Carmack resumed his speech on the Philippine government bill. He read Professor Schurman's criticism of the bill to show that the Philippine government should be administered for the Filipinos. By the terms of the pending bill, he said, the islands were for the Filipinos, as the pasture was for the sheep—they lived and browsed there in order to raise wool for others to wear and mutton for others to eat. "If the carpet bag government you propose to establish in the Philippines," he cried, "is not a thousand times better than that which you established in your own country after the civil war Lord God have mercy upon the people of those islands!"

Senator Carmack referred to the cable reports from Manila that General Smith had acknowledged he had given orders to make Samar a howling wilderness and to kill all over 10 years of age, as horrible beyond the description of words. The programme, he said, was to practice unheard of barbarities in the slaughter of the inhabitants and to have the torch complete the work of slaughter.

"When the land is without a home and the country without a people the word 'pacified' will be written upon the tombstone of the province of Samar."

From the very outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines, he declared, there had been a systematic concealment of the truth which was now coming out. It was now known, he said, that 100,000 people had perished in a single province containing 300,000 inhabitants and yet the people of the United States knew nothing of it until recently. The civil government established by this bill, he predicted, would result in every recurring insurrection to be put down by our blood and treasure. What for? In order that a few rapscallions and carpet-baggers might have unlimited license to steal and plunder.

In the course of his remarks he called attention to a report that an American corporation which proposed to raise rubber trees in Mindanao had arranged with the dattos for slave labor and he had read an amendment he proposed to offer prohibiting the grant of any franchise to persons or corporations which proposed to employ slave labor. He asked Senator Lodge if the amendment would be agreeable to him.

"I cannot speak for the committee," replied Senator Lodge. "For myself it is perfectly agreeable to me."

He also gave notice of another amendment he would offer to prohibit the entry of the Philippines as states

in the union and asked for Senator Lodge's opinion, but the latter declined to reply categorically, saying he would answer in his own time, in his own way; but Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, asked Senator Carmack to define his own position, having first inveighed against holding the islands in "perpetual despotism," and being now solicitous lest they be admitted as states.

Senator Carmack responded that his own position was clear. While the carpet-baggers and adventurers were plundering and getting control of the islands, he said, the government provided in this bill would be just what they wanted. When they had everything they wanted, he said, they would clamor for American markets, and American statehood.

House of Representatives.

The house today, after devoting an hour to the passage of bills by unanimous consent, suspended public business and for the remainder of the afternoon listened to tributes to the memory of the late Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, and the late Representative Crump, of Michigan.

Those who spoke of the public services of the late Mr. Stokes were Messrs. Lever, Elliot, Scarborough, Johnson and Talbot, of South Carolina; Hay, of Virginia; DeArmond, of Missouri; Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Williams, of Mississippi; Wadsworth, of New York; Gilbert, of Kentucky; Richardson, of Tennessee; Lamb, of Virginia; Thomas, of North Carolina and Candler, of Mississippi.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

Denial that It Has Joined the Morgan Syndicate.

Liverpool, April 26.—J. Bruce Ismay, chairman of the White Star Line, in an interview this afternoon, positively denied that the American shipping syndicate held any shares whatever in the company.

Mr. Ismay said Mr. Pierre, heard of the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, had not sold his shares in the White Star Line and he did not intend to sell them. The statement of the secretary of the British admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Foster, in the house of commons, regarding the White Star Line was not correct.

As to the reports of negotiations of J. Pierpont Morgan with himself, with the object of the former purchasing shares in the White Star Line, Mr. Ismay said any information on the subject must be obtained from Mr. Morgan himself.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB

At Its April Banquet Shows Congressmen How to Hold a Session of the House.

Washington, April 26.—The Gridiron Club gave its April dinner at the Arlington hotel tonight, when the guests included members of the cabinet, senators and representatives, diplomats, army and navy officers, and others prominent in public life. There being an unusual number of members of the house present, the dinner was conducted as a "house of representatives," and the newspaper men undertook to show the legislators just how the popular branch of congress should be conducted. This afforded an opportunity for many quips and "roasts" at the expense of the guests present. There were the usual number of good speeches, songs and new features which make Gridiron dinners enjoyable.

THE SOUTHEAST GALE.

Norfolk Reports Pretty Heavy Wind, But no Damage.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—The southeast storm predicted by the weather bureau has been raging. The wind blew thirty miles an hour during the day. On the coast the blow was quite severe, although no marine disasters of consequence have been reported up to a late hour tonight. The wind at Cape Henry reached a velocity of twenty-four miles an hour, while it only blew about sixteen miles an hour at Cape Hatteras.

The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was 70 degrees. The heat, however, was tempered by the strong wind.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The Time for Their Enforcement Against Cuban Ports Postponed.

Washington, April 26.—Acting Secretary Spaulding issued an amended Cuban quarantine circular in which he says that in view of the improved conditions in the ports of Cuba and the fact that there has been no yellow fever in that island in 1902 to the present time the season for the close of the quarantine for yellow fever, that is, the season during which detention of persons and disinfection of vessels from infected ports is demanded, against the island of Cuba, is postponed until June 1, 1902. This postponement does not, however, obviate the necessity of inspection and applies only to Cuba. The surgeon general of the marine hospital service is authorized to put in effect the close quarantine immediately should changed conditions require it.

THE BEEF TRUST.

JUDGE DAY TO ASSIST IN THE PROSECUTION.

ENOUGH EVIDENCE SECURED

To Warrant the Government in Commencing Proceedings Under the Sherman Act Against Several of the Leading Meat Houses in Chicago—Bringing to the District Attorney Additional Evidence Against These Firms—The Judge's Statement.

Chicago, April 26.—William A. Day, assistant to Attorney General Knox and special counsel to the inter-state commerce commission, arrived in Chicago today to confer with District Attorney S. H. Bethea relative to taking action against the so-called beef trust. Mr. Day said he did not bring with him the application for an injunction which the attorney general had ordered filed against the packing firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond Company, Cudahy Packing Company and the Schwarz Schild & Sudzger Company. Further, he said no bills would be filed by him today. The matter of the investigation, he said, had been placed entirely in the hands of District Attorney Bethea.

Attorney Day said: "I want to correct a misconception of my position in this case. I am here merely as the representative of Attorney General Knox, District Attorney Bethea is to have sole charge of the prosecution. I have not authority to direct his actions, but merely to convey to him certain instructions of his superiors in Washington as to the outline of the bills I have also brought some additional evidence which I secured in New York. This will be sifted by him and will be used to supplement his proof of the existence of a meat trust. I do not think the bills will be drawn hurriedly, as they must stand the severest scrutiny of some of the best corporation lawyers. For this reason care must be taken to withstand the assaults of a demurrer. I have no authority to say anything concerning the evidence I have secured. It is sufficient to state that the attorney general has approved of the proofs secured by Mr. Bethea and myself and unless he was certain that we had strong evidence to support the applications for injunction under the Sherman anti-trust act he would not have ordered the prosecution started at this time."

"As soon as the bills are ready for filing notice will be sent to the defendants. Thirty to fifty days will be allowed to file answers or demurrers. It is stated authoritatively that the center of the government's action against the packers will be Chicago, and if any bills are to be filed at New York it will be later."

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Timely Discovery Prevents the Wrecking of the Niagara Tunnel and Great Loss of Life.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26.—A special to the News from Niagara Falls says:

By the merest accident the lives of about thirty and the tunnel work of the Canadian Niagara Power Company were saved from destruction.

Last evening as the night shift went on the discovery was made of a most dastardly attempt to wreck the tunnel and kill the men working 160 feet below the surface of the earth.

The shaft leading down to the tunnel is 160 feet deep. From the bottom of the shaft, the tunnel runs north and south and men work at both headings. The blasts are discharged by means of batteries which are operated at the foot of the shaft, the wires extending to the headings.

When the night shift went to work one of the "nipper" boys discovered that at a point 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft wires from one of the batteries had been cut and a cartridge cap connected and placed in a stick of dynamite. The stick of dynamite had been placed between two boxes of dynamite containing 75 pounds of the material. It is customary for the day shift to arrange the blasts and the night shift sets them off when it comes on.

Had the "nipper" boy failed to discover the plot the damage and death list would have been fearful. The men at the headings would have been killed and imprisoned and work which has cost many thousands of dollars ruined. The object or the motive is not known. Detectives are at work on the case.

DIES OF PNEUMONIA.

A Young Man's Fatal Attack Soon After Attending the Deathbeds of Three of His Family.

(Special to The Messenger.) Greenville, N. C., April 26.—T. W. McByrd, foreman of the Reflector, died here this morning at 8 o'clock. He was a native of Moore county. He was an excellent young man and held in high esteem. A few weeks ago he was called to the bedside of his parents near Jonesboro, where both of them and a sister died of pneumonia in a few days. He returned to Greenville and, a week later, took the disease himself.

The plant of the Rollins Lumber Company, a mile from Greenville, was partially destroyed by fire last night.

DEMAND FOR STRIKE BREAKERS.

Norfolk Street Car Employees Being Sent to San Francisco.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—A man giving his name as Bard is in the city engaging street car employees for San Francisco and Lima, Ohio, where strikes are now on. Bard will take with him tomorrow morning or Monday a large number of the professional strike breakers who came here during the recent strike. The transportation to both places is being furnished, but it is understood a majority will go to San Francisco.

Did you see the \$12.50 suits for \$3.50 at Reher's?

FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The Endowment Fund Raised at the Educational Conference.

Athens, Ga., April 26.—Four thousand and five hundred dollars, one half of the balance necessary to complete the Winnie Davis memorial hall; \$7,500 to provide fifty-three-year scholarships of \$50 each year at the Georgia state normal school, to duplicate the forty-six scholarships provided by the women of Georgia; an offer to duplicate for a period of three years all new scholarships of \$50 each that the women of Georgia may provide before January 1 1903, to a number not exceeding fifty, were the contributions today of the general educational board to the women of Georgia.

Men cheered and women laughed and cried, in the fullness of joy when they comprehended all that the announcement meant. Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, who was on the platform when the announcement was made in the conference, sprang to his feet and asked the women of Georgia in the great audience to stand up and he asked the whole audience to stand up, not as people of one state or many states, but as people of one country. The announcement came in the middle of the morning session by William H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York.

If the conditions specified in this announcement are complied with to the full extent of the offer—as no doubt they will be—the total amount of this contribution of the general education board will be \$19,000.

It was several minutes before the conference was sufficiently composed to resume business.

Invitations were extended to the conference today by representatives of the states of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida to have the next year's meeting held in their states.

Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner, was the principal speaker of the morning session.

No meeting was held this afternoon the delegates and visitors joining in the decoration exercises here.

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SUCCESSFUL TEST

OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ROANOKE ISLAND

THE FESSENDEN SYSTEM

It Proves to be Superior to Any Yet Attempted—Professor Fessenden of the Government Weather Bureau Demonstrates Satisfactorily That He Can Communicate With Vessels Two Hundred Miles at Sea. Messages Received by Telephone. Great Rapidity in Transmission. The System Kept Secret.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—The wireless telegraphy tests at Roanoke island today were the most important since the experiments began four days ago. It was a test of an American system of wireless telegraphy. This system has been perfected by Professor Reginald Fessenden, working under the direction of Professor Willis E. Moore, chief of the weather bureau.

These experiments have been going on for two years at intervals, but not until today was it established beyond a doubt that wireless messages can be sent to vessels at sea for a distance of over 200 miles.

Fairly good results were obtained several months ago, but Professor Fessenden did not wish to make the result public or have any of the tests witnessed by other than government officials until the details of his system were sufficiently developed to prove beyond question that it could be relied upon to work under any and all conditions of weather, at all seasons of the year, and night or day.

These conditions have now been reached, and Professor Fessenden invited representatives of the government to witness his tests.

The tests today were witnessed by General A. K. Greely, and Captain Russell, of the signal corps of the army. Both of these officials were very enthusiastic over the results, and were long in their praises of Professor Fessenden and his associates, and the remarkable work that they had accomplished.

Their tests today were more rapid than those of yesterday and much faster time was made. Among those who witnessed the tests today were Lieutenants Beecher and Hudgins, who were present as representatives of Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy.

The government has a testing station at Weir point, on the northeast shoals of Roanoke island, and another about seven miles west of Cape Hatteras. The two stations are fifty-three miles distant from each other. The intervening points between the two posts is nearly all over Pamlico sound, which at this season of the year is fresh and not nearly so good for the transmission of wireless messages as salt water.

The tests made by Professor Fessenden show that the energy required for successful transmission over such brackish water is about thirty-six times greater than over salt water under the same conditions. At each station a mast 145 feet high is erected for carrying arrival wires, which consist of five copper wires, strung twelve inches apart.

The transmitting apparatus consists of the usual inductive coil, common with other systems of wireless telegraphy, but the receiving apparatus is altogether different from that used in other systems.

This part of Professor Fessenden's invention is for the present kept profoundly secret, although the workings were exhibited to the experts present at today's tests. A telephone receiver is employed and a remarkable fact is that messages can be sent and received as rapidly as by land wires and with far greater rapidity than by cables today's tests being sent at a rate of thirty words per minute, and this is by no means the possible limit. Professor Fessenden says that with a fast operator fifty or possibly as many as seventy words can be sent in that space of time.

The success of Professor Fessenden in developing this remarkable system of wireless telegraphy is due to the great care and attention bestowed upon all the minor details, not only as regards to mechanical construction of his apparatus, but also in measuring and employing the electrical energy best suited to the conditions involved.

The experiments today established without a doubt that wireless messages can be sent to vessels at sea, notifying them of storms, for a distance of 200 miles. The experiments will be conducted from time to time until absolute perfection is attained.

McDuffie's Turpentine & Mutton Suet Lung Plaster is a certain cure for whooping cough, easy and comfortable, works while you sleep. 25 cents at R. R. Bellamy's.